Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L16	L15 and (sodium adj stearate)	9	L16
L15	(ozokeritie or ozocerite or ozacerite or ozokerite) and patch	146	L15
L14	L13 and (sodium adj stearate)	3	L14
L13	L12 and (patch or bandage or adhesive or layer)	24	L13
L12	L11 and (ozokeritie or ozocerite or ozacerite or ozokerite)	31	L12
L11	insect adj repellant	779	L11
L10	L2 and (layer).clm.	18	L10
L9	L2 and (patch or adhesive or bandage).clm.	4	L9
L8	L7 and volatile	16	L8
L7	L3	44	L7
L6	L2	133	L6
L5	l1	2002	L5
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	L3 and layer	38	L4
L3	L2 and (patch or adhesive or bandage)	57	L3
L2	L1 and (sodium adj stearate)	167	L2
L1	ozocerite or ozacerite or ozokerite	2847	L1

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Terms	Documents
L15 and (sodium adj stearate)	9

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- JPO Abstracts Database
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DATE: Monday, October 06, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

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L8: Entry 6 of 16 File: USPT Dec 4, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6325565 B1
TITLE: Anti-perspirant/deodorant applicator

Detailed Description Text (34):
In the present invention, the term "substance" can mean a flowable substance which is substantially non-flowing prior to delivery to a target surface. "Substance" can also mean a material which doesn't flow at all, such as a fibrous or other interlocking material. "Substance" may mean a fluid or a solid. "Substance" is defined in this invention as any material capable of being held in open three-dimensional recesses of the applicator material in the absence of external forces other than those of gravity. While substances which are substantially non-flowable prior to delivery are presently preferred, substances which are flowable or have greater flowability may be found suitable for use in the present invention wherein overwraps, seals, or the like provide for sufficient substance retention/protection prior to use. Adhesives, electrostatics, mechanical interlocking, capillary attraction, surface adsorption, van der Waals forces, and friction, for example, may be used to hold the substances in the apertures and/or reservoirs. The substances are intended to be at least partially released therefrom when exposed to contact with external surfaces when the applicator is subjected to externally-applied compressive forces. Of current interest in the present invention include substances such as gels, pastes, creams, lotions, foams, powders, agglomerated particles, prills, microencapsulated liquids, waxes, suspensions, liquids, and combinations thereof.

Detailed Description Text (57):
Fragrances are made by those skilled in the art in a wide variety of fragrances and strengths. Typical fragrances are described in Arctander, Perfume and Flavour Chemicals (Aroma Chemicals), Vol. I and II (1969); and Arctander, Perfume and Flavour Materials of Natural Origin (1960). U.S. Pat. No. 4,322,308 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,304,679, both incorporated herein by reference, disclose fragrance components as generally including, but are not limited to, volatile phenolic substances (such as is-amyl salicylate, benzyl salicylate, and thyme oil red); essence oils (such as geranium oil, patchouli oil, and petitgrain oil); citrus oils; extracts and resins (such as benzoin siam resinoid and opoponax resinoid); "synthetic" oils (such as Bergamot 37 and 430, Geranium 76 and Pomeransol 314); aldehydes and ketones (such as B-methyl naphthyl ketone, p-t-butyl-A-methyl hydrocinnamic aldehyde and p-t-amyl cyclohexanone); polycyclic compounds (such as coumarin and .beta.-naphthyl methyl ether); esters (such as diethyl phthalate, phenylethyl phenylacetate, non-anolide-1:4). Fragrances also include esters and essential oils derived from floral materials and fruits, citrus oils, absolutes, aldehydes, resinoides, musk and other animal notes (e.g., natural isolates of civet, castoreum and musk), balsamic, etc. and alcohols (such as dimyrcetol, phenylethyl alcohol and tetrahydromuguol). Examples of such components useful as fragrances herein include decyl aldehyde, undecyl aldehyde, undecylenic aldehyde, lauric aldehyde, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, ethyl methyl phenyl glycidate, methyl nonyl acetaldehyde, myristic aldehyde, nonalactone, nonyl aldehyde, octyl aldehyde, undecalactone, hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, benzaldehyde, vanillin, heliotropine, camphor, para-hydroxy phenolbutanone, 6-acetyl 1,1,3,4,4,6 hexamethyl tetrahydronaphthalene, alpha-methyl ionone, gamma-methyl ionone, and amyl-cyclohexanone and mixtures of these components.

Detailed Description Text (69):
Nonlimiting examples of salts of fatty acids for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include those compounds wherein the fatty acid moiety has from about 12 to about 40 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 16 to about 20 carbon atoms, most preferably about 18 carbon atoms. Suitable salt forming cations for use with these gelling agents include metal salts such as alkali metals, e.g. sodium and potassium,

and alkaline earth metals, e.g. magnesium, and aluminum. Preferred are sodium and potassium salts, more preferably sodium stearate, sodium palmitate, potassium stearate, potassium palmitate, sodium myristate, aluminum monostearate, and combinations thereof Most preferred is sodium stearate.

Detailed Description Text (73):
Other suitable gelling agents for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include waxes or wax-like materials having a melt point of above 65.degree. C., more typically from about 65.degree. C. to about 130.degree. C., examples of which include, but are not limited to, waxes such as beeswax, carnauba, baysberry, candelilla, montan, ozokerite, ceresin, hydrogenated castor oil (castor wax), synthetic waxes, microcrystalline waxes. Castor wax is preferred within this group. Other high melting point waxes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,049,792, Elsnau, issued Sep. 20, 1977, which description is incorporated herein by reference.

Detailed Description Text (80):
The liquid carrier comprises one or more liquid carriers suitable for topical application to human skin. These liquid carriers include any topically safe and effective organic, silicone-containing or fluorine-containing, volatile or non-volatile, polar or non-polar carrier liquid, provided that the resulting combination of carrier materials form a solution or other homogenous liquid or liquid dispersion at the selected processing temperature of the composition. Processing temperatures for the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions typically range from about 28.degree. C. to about 250.degree. C., more typically from about 28.degree. C. to about 110.degree. C., and even more typically from about 28.degree. C. to about 100.degree. C.

Detailed Description Text (81):
The term "volatile" as used herein refers to those materials which have a vapor pressure as measured at 25.degree. C. of from about 0.01 mmHg to about 6 mmHg, preferably from about 0.02 mmHg to about 1.5 mmHg, and an average boiling point at one atmosphere of pressure (1 atm) of less than about 250.degree. C., preferably less than about 235.degree. C., at 1 atmosphere (atm) of pressure. Conversely, the term "nonvolatile" as used herein refers to those materials which do not have a measurable vapor pressure under 1 atmosphere of pressure, at about 50% relative humidity, at about 25.degree. C.

Detailed Description Text (84):
Nonlimiting examples of suitable silicone-containing liquid carriers include volatile or nonvolatile silicones, modified or organofunctional silicones, and combinations thereof. The volatile silicone carriers may be cyclic, linear or branched chained silicones having the requisite volatility defined herein. The nonvolatile silicones are preferably linear silicones. The modified or organofunctional silicone carriers include polyalkylsiloxanes, polyalkyarylsiloxanes, polyestersiloxanes, polyethersiloxane copolymers, polyfluorosiloxanes, polyaminosiloxanes, and combinations thereof.

Detailed Description Text (87):
Nonlimiting examples of suitable modified silicone carriers for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include the following modified silicones available from Dow Corning: DC-556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid (phenyl trimethicone); DC-1784 Emulsion; DC-AF Emulsion; DC-1520-US Emulsion; DC-593 Fluid (Dimethicone [and] Trimethylsiloxysilicate); DC-3225C Fluid (Cyclomethicone [and] Dimethicone Copolyol); DC-1401 (Cyclomethicone [and] Dimethiconol); DC-5640 Powder; DC-Q2-5220 (Dimethicone Copolyol); DC Q2-5324 (Dimethicone Copolyol); DC-2501 Cosmetic Wax (Dimethicone Copolyol); DC-2502 Fluid (Cetyl Dimethicone); DC-2503 Wax (Stearyl Dimethicone); DC-1731 Volatile Fluid (Caproyl Trimethicone); DC-1-3563 (Dimethiconal); DC-X2-1146A (Cylcomethicone [and] Dimethiconol); DC-7224 (Trimethylsilylamodimethicone); DC-X2-1318 Fluid (Cyclomethicone [and] Vinyldimethicone); DC-QF1-3593A fluid (Trimethylsiloxysilicate) and combinations thereof.

Detailed Description Text (91):
Non-limiting examples of suitable volatile silicones for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions herein are described in Todd et al., "Volatile Silicone Fluids

for Cosmetics", Cosmetics and Toiletries, 91:27-32 (1976), which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference. Preferred among these volatile silicones are the cyclic silicones having from about 3 to about 7, more preferably from about 4 to about 5, silicone atoms. Most preferably are those which conform to the formula: ##STR1##

Detailed Description Text (92):
wherein n is from about 3 to about 7, preferably from about 4 to about 5, most preferably 5. These volatile cyclic silicones generally have a viscosity value of less than about 10 centistokes. All viscosity values described herein are measured or determined under ambient conditions, unless otherwise specified. Suitable volatile silicones for use herein include, but are not limited to, Cyclomethicone D-5 (commercially available from G. E. Silicones); Dow Coming 344, and Dow Corning 345 (commercially available from Dow Corning Corp.); GE 7207, GE 7158 and Silicone Fluids SF-1202 and SF-1173 (available from General Electric Co.); SWS-03314, SWS-03400, F-222, F-223, F-250, F-251 (available from SWS Silicones Corp.); Volatile Silicones 7158, 7207, 7349 (available from Union Carbide); Masil SF-V (available from Mazer); and combinations thereof.

Detailed Description Text (93):
The non-volatile silicone carriers for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein are preferably linear silicones which include, but are not limited to, those which conform to either of the formulas: ##STR2##

Detailed Description Text (94):
wherein n is greater than or equal to 1. These linear silicone materials will generally have viscosity values of up to about 100,000 centistoke, preferably less than about 500 centistoke, more preferably from about 1 centistoke to about 200 centistoke, even more preferably from about 1 centistoke to about 50 centistoke, as measured under ambient conditions. Examples of non-volatile, linear silicones suitable for use herein include, but are not limited to, hexamethyldisiloxane; Rhodorsil Oils 70047 (available from Rhone-Poulenc); Masil SF Fluid available from Mazer; Dow Corning 200, Dow Corning 225, Dow Corning 1732, Dow Corning 5732, Dow Corning 5750 (available from Dow Corning Corp.); SF-96, SF-1066 and SF18(350) Silicone Fluids (available from G.E. Silicones); Velvasil and Viscasil (available from General Electric Co.); Silicone L-45, Silicone L530, Silicone L-531 (available from Union Carbide); Siloxane F-221 and Silicone Fluid SWS-101 (available from SWS Silicones); and combinations thereof.

Detailed Description Text (95):
The antiperspirant and deodorant compositions preferably comprise a combination of volatile and nonvolatile silicone materials, more preferably a combination of volatile and nonvolatile silicone carrier liquids. Nonlimiting examples of suitable combinations of such silicone materials are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,156,834 (Beckmeyer et al.), which description is incorporated herein by reference.

Detailed Description Text (131):
As discussed above, a wide variety of substances may be selected for use in accordance with the principles of the present invention. Representative substances for illustrative purposes include cleansing agents such as soaps and detergents, emollients such as lotions, medicinal agents such as ointments, anti-inflammatory creams, etc., health and beauty care products, including anti-perspirants, deodorants, cosmetics, fragrances, and the like. Other more diverse applications for such a sheet material include applicators for automotive and household products such as lubricants, colorants, protectants such as oils and waxes, adhesives, preservatives, and the like, as well as food-oriented applications such as condiments (mustard, ketchup, etc.).

Detailed Description Text (134):
The applicators of the present invention may be manufactured in any manner suitable for the intended geometry and intended materials and substances involved. By way of example, for the presently preferred foam materials articulated above, the configuration of FIG. 1 may be manufactured by forming the plurality of apertures and reservoirs via thermal embossing with a heated die to the desired depth, then either injecting the substance into the reservoirs or flooding the substance into/onto the applicator and doctoring off the excess substance. A label or seal is then applied over the delivery zone and secured by thermal or adhesive means. The applicator may then be die cut to the final shape, or alternatively the die cutting step may be

accomplished at the same time as the formation of the reservoirs, or any other suitable arrangement of steps. The substance may be heated or otherwise made flowable for such a process if necessary.

CLAIMS:

2. The applicator of claim 1, wherein said antiperspirant/deodorant substance comprises from about 10% to about 70% of a particulate antiperspirant material, from about 1% to about 15% of a bulking/suspending agent, from about 10% to about 80% of a volatile silicone agent, and from about 1% to about 35% of a nonvolatile silicone emollient.

3. The applicator of claim 1, wherein said antiperspirant/deodorant substance comprises an antiperspirant active, a suspending agent, a volatile silicone agent, and a nonvolatile silicone emollient.

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L16: Entry 1 of 9 File: USPT Sep 23, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6623755 B2
TITLE: Pharmaceutical tablets

Brief Summary Text (50):
Preferably, the discontinuous wax polish is selected from the group consisting of: apple peel wax, avocado wax, bayberry wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, ceresin, cetyl esters, hydrogenated jojoba oil, hydrogenated jojoba wax, hydrogenated microcrystalline wax, hydrogenated rice bran wax, hydrolyzed beeswax, jojoba butter, jojoba esters, jojoba wax, lanolin wax, microcrystalline wax, mink wax, montan acid wax, mantan wax, orange peel wax, ouricury wax, oxidized beeswax, oxidized microcrystalline wax, ozokerite, palm kernel wax, paraffin, PEG-6 Beeswax, PEG-8 Beeswax, PEG-12 Beeswax, PEG-20 Beeswax, PEG-12 Carnauba, potassium oxidized microcrystalline wax, rice wax, shellac wax, spent grain wax, sulfurized jojoba oil, synthetic beeswax, synthetic candelilla wax, synthetic carnauba, synthetic Japan wax, synthetic jojoba oil, synthetic wax, and mixtures thereof.

Brief Summary Text (89):
The compounds of the present invention can be administered in such oral dosage forms as tablets, capsules (each of which includes sustained release or timed release formulations), pills, powders, granules, elixirs, tinctures, suspensions, syrups, pastes, gels, solutions, and emulsions. Likewise, they may also be administered in intravenous (bolus or infusion), intraperitoneal, topical (e.g., ocular eyedrop), subcutaneous, intramuscular or transdermal (e.g., patch) form, all using forms well known to those of ordinary skill in the pharmaceutical arts. An effective but non-toxic amount of the compound desired can be employed as a treatment for dental resorptive lesions.

Brief Summary Text (90):
Compositions useful in the present invention comprise a pharmaceutically effective amount of a bisphosphonate or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The bisphosphonate is typically administered in admixture with suitable pharmaceutical diluents, excipients, or carriers, collectively referred to herein as "carrier materials", suitably selected with respect to oral administration, i.e. tablets, capsules, elixirs, syrups, effervescent compositions, powders, and the like, and consistent with conventional pharmaceutical practices. For example, for oral administration in the form of a tablet, capsule, or powder, the active ingredient can be combined with an oral, non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable inert carrier such as lactose, starch, sucrose, glucose, methyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, mannitol, sorbitol, croscarmellose sodium and the like; for oral administration in liquid form, e.g., elixirs and syrups, effervescent compositions, the oral drug components can be combined with any oral, non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable inert carrier such as ethanol, glycerol, water and the like. Moreover, when desired or necessary, suitable binders, lubricants, disintegrating agents, buffers, coatings, and coloring agents can also be incorporated. Suitable binders can include starch, gelatin, natural sugars such a glucose, anhydrous lactose, free-flow lactose, beta-lactose, and corn sweeteners, natural and synthetic gums, such as acacia, guar, tragacanth or sodium alginate, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, waxes, and the like. Lubricants used in these dosage forms include sodium oleate, sodium stearate, magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride and the like. A tablet formulations for alendronate monosodium trihydrate and other bisphosphonates are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,358,941, to Bechard et al, issued Oct. 25, 1994, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,590, to Bechard et al., issued Oct. 28, 1997, which are both incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Oral liquid alendronate formulations are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,462,932, to Brenner et al, issued Oct. 31, 1995, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Intravenous alendronate formulations are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,780,455, to Brenner et al, issued Jul.

14, 1998, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The compounds used in the present method can also be coupled with soluble polymers as targetable drug carriers. Such polymers can include polyvinylpyrrolidone, pyran copolymer, polyhydroxylpropyl-methacrylamide, and the like.

CLAIMS:

2. A pharmaceutical tablet according to claim 1 wherein said wax is selected from the group consisting of apple peel wax, avocado wax, bayberry wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, ceresin, cetyl esters, hydrogenated jojoba oil, hydrogenated jojoba wax, hydrogenated microcyrstalline wax, hydrogenated rice bran wax, hydrolyzed beeswax, jojoba butter, jojoba esters, jojoba wax, lanolin wax, microcrystalline wax, mink wax, montan acid wax, montan wax, orange peel wax, ouricury wax, oxidized beeswax, oxidized micorcrystalline wax, ozokerite, palm kernel wax, paraffin wax, paraffin, PEG-6 beeswax, PEG-8 beeswax, Peg-12 beeswax, PEG-20 beeswax, PEG-12 carnauba, potassium oxidized microcrystalline wax, rice wax, shellac wax, spent grain wax, sulfurized jojoba oil, synthetic beeswax, synthetic candelilla wax, synthetic carcauba, synthetic japan wax, synthetic jojoba oil, synthetic wax, and mixtures thereof.

10. A process according to claim 9 wherein said wax is selected from the group consisting of apple peel wax, avocado wax, bayberry wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, ceresin, cetyl esters, hydrogenated jojoba oil, hydrogenated jojoba wax, hydrogenated microcyrstalline wax, hydrogenated rice bran wax, hydrolyzed beeswax, jojoba butter, jojoba esters, jojoba wax, lanolin wax, microcrystalline wax, mink wax, montan acid wax, montan wax, orange peel wax, ouricury wax, oxidized beeswax, oxidized micorcrystalline wax, ozokerite, palm kernel wax, paraffin wax, paraffin, PEG-6 beeswax, PEG-8 beeswax, Peg-12 beeswax, PEG-20 beeswax, PEG-12 carnauba, potassium oxidized microcrystalline wax, rice wax, shellac wax, spent grain wax, sulfurized jojoba oil, synthetic beeswax, synthetic candelilla wax, synthetic carcauba, synthetic japan wax, synthetic jojoba oil, synthetic wax, and mixtures thereof.

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L16: Entry 2 of 9 File: USPT Mar 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6528071 B2
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

Brief Summary Text (17):
As used herein, the term "cosmetics" includes make-up, foundation, and skin care products. The term "make-up" refers to products that leave color on the face, including foundation, blacks and browns, i.e., mascara, concealers, eye liners, brow colors, eye shadows, blushers, lip colors, and so forth. Skin care products are those used to treat or care for, or somehow moisturize, improve, or clean the skin. Products contemplated by the phrase "skin care products" include, but are not limited to, adhesives, bandages, toothpaste, anhydrous occlusive moisturizers, antiperspirants, deodorants, powder laundry detergent, fabric softener towels, occlusive drug delivery patches, nail polish, powders, tissues, wipes, solid emulsion compact, hair conditioners-anhydrous and the like. The term "foundation" refers to liquid, creme, mousse, pancake, compact, concealer or like product created or reintroduced by cosmetic companies to even out the overall coloring of the skin. Foundation is manufactured to work better over moisturized and/or oiled skin.

Brief Summary Text (64):
The wax cosmetic stick embodiments of this invention preferably contain from about 5% to about 50% (by weight) of a waxy solidifying agent. By the term "waxy solidifying agent," as used herein, is meant a solidifying material having wax-like characteristics. Such waxy materials may also serve as emollients. Among the waxy materials useful herein are the high melting point waxes, i.e., having a melting point of from about 65.degree. C. to about 125.degree. C., such as beeswax, spermaceti, carnauba, baysberry, candelilla, montan, ozokerite, ceresin, paraffin, synthetic waxes such as Fishier-Tropsch waxes, microcrystalline wax, and mixtures thereof. Ceresin, ozokerite, white beeswax, synthetic waxes, and mixtures thereof, are among the preferred high-melting point waxes useful herein. Compositions containing waxes among those useful herein are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,049,792, Elsnau, issued Sep. 20, 1977, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Low melting waxes, having a melting point of from about 37.degree. C. to about 75.degree. C., are preferred for use in the wax stick embodiments of this invention. Wax stick embodiments of this invention, which contain volatile silicone oils as a liquid base material, preferably contain from about 10% to about 35%, more preferably from about 10% to about 20% (by weight), of a low-melting wax. Such materials include fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty acid esters and fatty acids amides, having fatty chains of from about 8 to about 30 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof. Preferred wax-like materials include cetyl alcohol, palmitic acid, stearyl alcohol, behenamide, sucrose esters of tallow fatty acids, mono and di-fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol, and mixtures thereof. Stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof, are particularly preferred. Fatty acids, fatty alcohols, and other wax-like materials useful in this invention are also disclosed in the following refences, all of which are incorporated by reference herein: U.S. Pat. No. 4,151,272, Geary, et al., issued Apr. 24, 1979: U.S. Pat. No. 4,229,432, Geria, issued Oct. 21, 1980: and U.S. Pat. No. 4,280,994, Turney, issued July 28, 1981; "The Chemistry and Technology of Waxes", A. H. Warth, 2nd Edition, reprinted in 1960, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, pp 391-393 and 421: "The Petroleum Chemicals Industry", R. F. Goldstein and A. L. Waddeam, 3rd Edition (1967), E & F. N. Span Ltd., pp 33-40: "The Chemistry and Manufacture of Cosmetics", M. G. DeNavarre, 2nd edition (1970), Van Nostrand & Company, pp 354-376; and in "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology:, Vol. 24, Kirk-Othmer, 3rd Edition (1979) pp 466-481. Preferred wax-like materials useful as solidifying agents in the present wax sticks are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,126,679, Davy, et al., issued Nov. 21, 1978, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Preferred mixtures of wax-like materials comprise fatty alcohols containing carbon chains of from about 14 to about 18 carbon atoms, and alcohols having chain lengths of 20 carbons or longer, wherein the final

mixture contains from about 1% to about 3% (by weight) of the longer-chain fatty alcohols. Compositions containing these fatty alcohol mixtures are described in European Patent Specification No. 117,070, May, published Aug. 29, 1984 (incorporated by reference herein).

Brief Summary Text (66):
The gel stick embodiments of this invention preferably contain from about 3% to about 30%, preferably from about 3% to about 10% (by weight), of a solidifying agent. The particular amount of solidifying agent to be used will depend upon the particular solidifying agent and the liquid base material used, and the desired physical characteristics of the gel stick. Solidifying agents useful in the gel stick embodiments of this invention are, in general, surface-active compounds which form networks immobilizing or solidifying the liquid base materials into a gel. Such solidifying agents include: soaps, such as the sodium and potassium salts of higher fatty acids, i.e., acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms; amides of higher fatty acids; higher fatty acid amides of alkylolamines; dibenzaldehyde-monosorbitol acetals; alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts of the acetates, propionates and lactates: waxes, such as candelilla and carnauba waxes; and mixtures thereof. Among those solidifying agents preferred for use in the gel stick embodiments of this invention are sodium stearate, sodium palmitate, aluminum stearate, aluminum magnesium hydroxy stearate, and mixtures thereof. Gel stick compositions containing solidifying agents among those useful herein are described in the following patent documents, all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety: U.S. Pat. No. 2,900,306, Slater, issued Aug. 18, 1959; U.S. Pat. No. 3,255,082, Barton, issued Jun. 7, 1966; U.S. Pat. No. 4,137,306, Rubino, et al., issued Jan. 30, 1979, U.S. Pat. No. 4,154,816, Roehl, et al., issued May 15, 1979; U.S. Pat. No. 4,226,889, Yuhas, issued Oct. 7, 1980; U.S. Pat. No. 4,346,079, Roehl, issued Aug. 24, 1982: U.S. Pat. No. 4,383,988, Teng, et al., issued May 17, 1983; European Patent Specification No. 107,330, Luebbe, et al., published May 2, 1984; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 630,790. DiPietro, filed Jul. 13, 1984. Preferred solidifying agents useful in the gel stick embodiments of the present invention are described in European Patent Specification No. 24,365 Sampson. et al., published Mar. 4, 1981, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Detailed Description Text (45):
In a suitable vessel equipped with a heat source, the cetyl recinolate, diisopropyl dimearate, lanolin oil, ozokerite, candelilla. Be Square 175, granulated lecithin, PG-3 diisostearate, vitamin E acetate, propylparaben, methylparaben, benzoic acid, glycerine, Mica cf, niacinamide are added and heated to a temperature of from about 80-90.degree. C. to form a melt. The melt is mixed until homogeneous.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):
A lipstick composition of the present invention is prepared as follows: Ingredient Amount (weight percent) Castor Oil 13.5 Isopropyl palmitate 11.6 Caprylic/capric/isostearic/adipic 7.0 triglyceride Lanolin 7.0 Red 21 Aluminum Lake 7.0 Candelilla wax 6.6 Propylene glycol myristyl ether 6.0 acetate Caprylic/capric triglyceride 5.8 Glycerol 5.0 Water 5.0 Niacinamide 6.0 Titanium dioxide 4.7 Beeswax 4.1 Monoglyceride 3.5 Lanolin oil 2.5 Ozokerite wax 2.5 Phospholipid (soybean lecithin) 1.0 Polybutene 0.8 Carnauba wax 0.4

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):
A lipstick composition of the present invention is prepared as follows: Ingredient Amount (weight percent) Carnauba 1.50 Ozokerite 6.00 Candelillia 4.00 Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil 5.00 Aceylated Lanolin 4.00 Isopropyl Isostearate 11.90 Isostearic Acid 10.00 Propylparaben 0.10 Cetyl Ricinoleate 10.00 Ascorbyl Palmitate 1.00 Silica L-700 1.00 Polybutene 2.00 Petrolatum 5.50 Association Structure Phase Sucrose Monooleate.sup.1 12.00 Niacinamide 5.00 Glycerine 12.00 Pigment 9.00 .sup.1 Ryoto Sugar Ester 0-1690, Mitsubishi-Kagaku Foods Corp.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (3):
A lipstick composition of the present invention which is substantially free of castor oil, is prepared as follows: Ingredient Amount (weight percent) Carnauba 1.50 Ozokerite 6.00 Candelillia 4.00 Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil 5.00 Isopropyl Palmitate 9.40 Isostearic Acid 7.50 Acetylated Lanolin 4.00 Propylparaben 0.10 Cetyl Ricinoleate 10.00 Ascorbyl Palmitate 1.00 Silica L-700 1.00 Polybutene 2.00 Petrolatum 5.50 Association Structure Phase Sucrose Monooleate.sup.1 12.00 Niacinamide 10.00 Glycerine

12.00 Pigment 9.00 .sup.1 Ryoto Sugar Ester 0-1690, Misubishi-Kagaku Foods Corp.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (4):
A lipstick composition of the present invention which is substantially free of castor oil, is prepared as follows: Ingredient Amount (weight percent) Carnauba 1.50 Ozokerite 5.50 Candelillia 4.00 Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil 8.50 Acetylated Lanolin 4.00 Propylparaben 0.10 Cetyl Ricinoleate 10.00 Ascorbyl Palmitate 1.00 Polybutene 2.00 Polysiloxane Copolymer.sup.1 5.97 Petrolatum 5.97 Anhydrous Lanolin 5.97 Association Structure Phase Lecithin 22.95 Nicotinic acid 2.50 Panthenol 5.04 Glycerine 12.00 Pigment 9.00 .sup.1 #1154-141-1, supplied by GE Silicones.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (14):
A lipstick of the present invention is prepared as follows: INGREDIENT W/W % Octyl Palmitate 11.24 Isopropyl Palmitate 4.80 Bentone 38.sup.1 1.00 Propylene Carbonate 0.33 Cetyl Recinolate 1.00 Diisopropyl Dimearate 6.12 Lanolin Oil 11.60 Ozokerite 6.75 Candelilla 5.25 Be Square 175.sup.2 2.00 Granulated Lecithin 2.00 PG-3 Diisostearate 0.83 Vitamin "E" Acetate 0.05 Propylparaben 0.15 Methylparaben 0.15 Benzoic Acid 0.10 Glycerine 6.00 Mica cf.sup.3 7.00 Niacinamide 5.00 Pigment (35%) slurried in 25.31 Diisopropyl Dimerate Stainers 2.92 .sup.1 Quaternium-18 hectorite, supplied by Rheox .sup.2 Microcrystalline wax, supplied by Petrolite .sup.3 Non-treated mica, Mearlmica MMCF, supplied by Mearl

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (15):
A lipstick of the present invention is prepared as follows: Ingredient % W/W Isopropyl Isostearate 12.58 Octyl Palmitate 8.55 Isopropyl palmitate 5.27 Ozokerite Wax 5.00 Candelilla Wax 3.00 Paraffin Wax 3.00 Caranauba Wax 2.00 Cetyl Alcohol 2.00 Cetyl Lactate 2.00 Ascorbyl Palmitate 0.50 Propylparaben 0.10 Vitamin E Acetate 0.05 Octyl Methoxycinnimate 7.25 Micronized TiO.sub.2 in castor oil (25% slurry) 8.00 Niacinamide 5.00 Glycerin 0.10 Mica SVA.sup.1 10.00 Pigment (35%) slurried in Diisopropyl Dimerate 25.60 .sup.1 Lauroyl lysine treated mica, Mearlmica SVA, supplied by Mearl

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (16):
A lipstick of thc present invention is prepared as follows: Ingredient % W/W Isopropyl Isostearate 12.58 Octyl Palmitate 8.55 Isopropyl palmitate 5.27 Ozokerite Wax 5.00 Candelilla Wax 3.00 Paraffin Wax 3.00 Caranauba Wax 2.00 Cetyl Alcohol 2.00 Cetyl Lactate 2.00 Ascorbyl Palmitate 0.50 Propylparaben 0.10 Vitamin E Acetate 0.05 Octyl Methoxycinnimate 7.25 Micronized TiO2 in castor oil (25% slurry) 8.00 Niacinamide 5.00 Glycerin 0.10 Mica SVA.sup.1 10.00 Pigment (35%) slurried in Diisopropyl Dimerate 25.60 Lecithin 0.05 .sup.1 Lauroyl lysine treated mica, Mearlmica SVA, supplied by Mearl

CLAIMS:

25. A cosmetic composition according to claim 24, wherein said solidifying agent is selected from the group consisting of: candelilla, beeswax, carnauba, spermaceti, montun, ozokerite, paraffin, modified beeswax, bayberry, castor waxes, synthetic waxes, microcrystalline waxes, and mixtures thereof.

26. A cosmetic composition according to claim 25, wherein said solidifying agent is selected from the group consisting of microcrystalline waxes, candelilla, modified beeswax, ozokerite, paraffin and mixtures thereof.

27. A cosmetic composition according to claim 26, wherein said cosmetic composition comprises from about 2% to about 7% candelilla wax, from about 2% to about 8% ozokerite wax, from about 2% to about 5% paraffin wax, and from about 1% to about 4% microcrystalline wax.

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L16: Entry 4 of 9 File: USPT May 14, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6387356 B1
TITLE: Cosmetic composition

Detailed Description Text (29):
(a) high melting point waxes (65-101 degrees C.) such as beeswax, montan, ozokerite, ceresin, paraffin and hydrogenated castor oil;

Detailed Description Text (42):
For sticks the ingredients are mixed with an appropriate molten solidifying agent at elevated temperature that is compatible with the polymer/solvent system wherein the mixture remains clear at room temperature. A particular example of a stick that may be made is as follows: 8% of a film former (for example, cellulose acetate butyrate); 79.5% ethyl alcohol (95%); 4% of propylene glycol; 4% diethyl phthalate; 2% sodium stearate; 1.5% water and 1.0% fragrance. A mixture of the film former, ethanol, propylene glycol, diethyl phthalate, sodium stearate, water and fragrance are mixed by combining the ingredients with agitation at 65 degrees C. until a clear mixture is obtained. Upon cooling, this mixture forms a clear solid product.

Detailed Description Text (48):
In one particular alcohol/soap/water embodiment which may be used to form a clear stick, an alcohol system consisting of predominantly ethanol is used with a small amount of propylene glycol to prevent excessively rapid drying. Sodium stearate is used as the solidifying agent and the ingredients are mixed with agitation at about 65 degrees C. until clear. The general amounts that may be used are 60-85 percent ethanol (SD40, 190 proof (95%)); 0.5-20 percent polymer (for example 5-10 percent); 1-8 percent of sodium stearate (OP 200M from RTD Chemical Corp., Hackettstown, N.J.), 1-8 percent water; and 4-12 percent propylene glycol. Optionally, up to 4 %, preferably 2% fragrance may be included.

Detailed Description Text (49):
The polymer stick formulations (such as those made with 10 percent polymer) may be made with considerably lower levels of sodium stearate (about 2-4 percent) than used in conventional deodorant sticks. In one example of such a formulation, 10 percent of CAB 553-0.4 is combined with 2 percent sodium stearate and 12 percent propylene glycol. While the presence of a polymer film may be detected after application to the forearm of a human test subject, it is less visible than when delivered from a straight ethanol solution; this indicates a benefit from the inclusion of propylene glycol.

Detailed Description Text (51):
In another embodiment with CAP 504-0.2 as the polymer, it was found that when using this type of polymer the incorporation of diethylphthalate as a plasticizer (for example, at a polymer:plasticizer ratio of 2:1) virtually eliminated any white residue. In one particular formulation, 79.5 percent ethanol (SD40 190 proof (95 percent)); 8.0 percent-CAP 504-0.2; 4.0 percent propylene glycol; 4.0 percent diethyl phthalate; 2.0 percent sodium stearate (OP200); 1.5 percent water; 1.0 percent fragrance can be combined with or without a coloring agent. The percents are weight percents based on the total weight of the composition.

Detailed Description Text (57):
FOREARM SWEAT REDUCTION TEST--Reduction of wetness was evaluated by a forearm sweat reduction test as described below. An indicator method was established which uses the color change associated with the reaction of elemental iodine and starch to form a blue-black complex as is known in the art. The method uses a test patch which consists of a paper strip (starch source) that has been impregnated with iodine. The paper used was office letterhead bond paper (25 percent cotton). The iodine treatment was

conducted by dipping the office paper in a one percent solution in ethanol. The paper was immediately placed in a dry environment (less than 20 percent relative humidity), preferably in a desiccator, for 1-3 hours. Failure to keep the paper dry immediately after exposure to the iodine solution resulted in premature reaction, causing the entire paper to become discolored and unacceptable for further use. After several hours in the dry environment, the paper could be placed in ambient conditions. In fact, it is recommended that the paper be aired out in this fashion for at least one hour prior to use, to eliminate residual iodine odor and background tint. This treated paper will give a purple/brown color indication at points where it comes into contact with water. The paper's ability to detect and quantify sweat output was determined in preliminary testing, in which test strips were taped with Highland transparent tape to the inside of the forearms of seven people. A strip size of 1.5.times.0.5 inches (38 mm.times.13 mm) was used. Subjects then sat in a room maintained at a temperature in the range of 98-104 degrees F. (37 to 40degrees C.). Test strips were removed periodically over a 10 minute period. For five of the subjects the strips clearly showed developing sweat patterns appearing as dark spots on the patch which became more intense with time. Two subjects did not sweat appreciably after the. full 10 minute interval.

Detailed Description Text (58):
Tests were also conducted which indicated that this forearm test could distinguish sweat output between regions treated with standard antiperspirant and regions left untreated. An antiperspirant material (30 percent solution of aluminum chlorohydrate (Reach 101 Micro Aluminum Chlorohydrate (ACH)) in deionized water from Reheis) was prepared and used within one hour of preparation. The solution was applied to forearms of five subjects at a level of 50 microliters inside of a predrawn rectangle measuring 7.5.times.3.0 cm. After application with a pipette, the solution was spread by finger to evenly cover the entire test area and then the coating was allowed to dry. The application was repeated on the morning of three consecutive days. On the afternoon of the third day, multiple test patch strips were applied to the subjects' forearms such that half of each strip was placed over the treated region inside the rectangle while the other half was left over untreated skin. Strips were removed after hot room testing as described above. Because different regions on the arm may produce different sweat outputs and because strips were removed at different times in attempts to achieve optimum levels of sweat exposure for good patterns, each strip is considered an isolated test containing an individual comparison between an adjacent treated and untreated area. For all of the subjects tested, clear reductions in sweat output were observed in areas treated with the antiperspirant.

Detailed Description Text (59):
For compositions of the invention a similar protocol was followed. A 7.5.times.3.0 cm rectangle was drawn on the forearm of each subject as the test area. A polymer solution was applied at a 90 microliter level and spread to cover the entire area. This corresponds to a dosage level of 4.0 microliters/cm.sup.2, which is comparable to levels employed in standard underarm testing. For a 10 percent polymer solution this also corresponds to an expected polymer film thickness on the skin of approximately 4 micrometers. Typically one test was conducted per arm. In a standard test the solvent was allowed to evaporate and the remaining film was left on the forearm with shirtsleeve down for a period of 1-1.5 hours. After this time the test patches were applied, two for each rectangle made with the test polymer, again with half of each patch inside the rectangle and half outside the rectangle. Sweating was then initiated in the hot room as described above. Some experience was required to use an exposure time sufficient to result in appropriate sweat patterns but not to the point where individual droplets ran into each other so that the patch became saturated. In general, patches were removed at a point where a droplet pattern became visibly distinguishable through the paper.

Detailed Description Text (60):
Evaluation of the patches obtained from the forearm test can be performed by image analysis of sweat patterns appearing on the patches. An appropriate measure is the fraction of the test patch area that is covered with spots from sweat droplets. This can be done visually by total sweat visualization of the area and/or by computer analysis. For purposes of comparison, compounds will be considered effective when a decrease in area of perspiration greater than 15%, more particularly 20%, and especially 25% is achieved. As explained above, FIG. 1 shows a representative sample

of the extent over which the droplet pattern covered the sample section of the forearm observed in treated areas as compared to untreated areas. As noted for FIG. 1, a rating of 0 has a dot pattern with about the same appearance as the control; a rating of 1 has fewer dots; and a rating of 2 has very few dots.

Detailed Description Text (80):
A mixture of 10 wt % cellulose acetate butyrate (CAB 553-0.4), 2 wt % sodium stearate, 12 wt % propylene glycol, and 76 wt % ethanol (95%, 190 proof) was made by combining the ingredients with agitation at 65 degrees C. until clear. Upon cooling, this mixture formed a clear solid product. The resulting liquid was tested for sweat reduction at a dosage rate of 4 mg/cm.sup.2 using the Forearm Sweat Reduction Test described above. The test results indicated a significant reduction in sweat over the observed area and had an Efficacy Rank of 2.

Detailed Description Text (86):
A mixture of 8 wt % cellulose acetate propionate (CAB 504-0.2), 79.5 wt % ethanol (95%, 190 proof), 4 wt % propylene glycol, 4 wt % diethyl phthalate, 2 wt % sodium stearate, 1.5 wt % water and 1 wt % fragrance was made by combining the ingredients with agitation at 65 degrees C. until clear. Upon cooling, this mixture formed a clear solid product. The resulting liquid was tested for sweat reduction at a dosage rate of 4 mg/cm.sup.2 using the Forearm Sweat Reduction Test described above. The test results indicated a significant reduction in sweat over the observed area and had an Efficacy Rank of 2.

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L16: Entry 7 of 9 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976514 A
TITLE: Low-irritation antiperspirant and deodorant compositions containing a volatile, nonpolar hydrocarbon liquid

Brief Summary Text (57):
The mitigating materials can also be characterized as those materials that effectively reduce skin irritation from an antiperspirant or deodorant composition when evaluated according to the 7-day cumulative skin irritation patch test described hereinafter. Skin irritation reduction is provided by a mitigating material when the mitigating composition shows a reduced LS mean irritation grade as compared to similar formulas where the mitigating material is replaced in the composition with water for aqueous compositions or cyclopentasiloxane for anhydrous compositions.

Brief Summary Text (79):
Other suitable gelling agents include waxes or wax-like materials having a melt point of above 65.degree. C., more typically from about 65.degree. C. to about 130.degree. C., examples of which include, but are not limited to, waxes such as beeswax, carnauba, baysberry, candelilla, montan, ozokerite, ceresin, hydrogenated castor oil (castor wax), synthetic waxes, microcrystalline waxes. Castor wax is preferred within this group. Other high melting point waxes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,049,792, Elsnau, issued Sep. 20, 1977, which description is incorporated herein by reference.

Brief Summary Text (87):
Preferred thickening or gelling agents for the deodorant embodiments of the present invention are the salts of fatty acids, wherein the fatty acid moiety has from about 12 to about 40 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 16 to about 20 carbon atoms, most preferably about 18 carbon atoms. Suitable salt forming cations for use with these gelling agents include metal salts such as alkali metals, e.g. sodium and potassium, and alkaline earth metals, e.g. magnesium, and aluminum. Preferred are sodium and potassium salts, more preferably sodium stearate, sodium palmitate, potassium stearate, potassium palmitate, sodium myristate, aluminum monostearate, and combinations thereof. Most preferred is sodium stearate.

Detailed Description Text (17):
The antiperspirant/deodorant compositions described in Table 7 are tested for skin irritation by a standard 7-day cumulative patch test. The patch test results are also set forth in Table 7.

Detailed Description Text (18):
The formulations identified as Examples 28-31 in Table 7 are evaluated for skin-irritation potential in human subjects according to a 7-day cumulative patch test protocol. This test is well known and commonly used in the industry to assess materials and products for skin irritation potential. Each of the test samples (Examples 28-31) is applied to the outer upper aspect of either the right and/or left arm(s) or back, under occlusive conditions for 7 days, 23 hour periods. There is a minimum of 30 subjects for each test sample. Patches are removed from each subject at approximately 23 hours after patch application daily and a new patch applied after the application site has been graded for irritation. Patch sites are graded approximately one hour following removal of each patch daily. Patch sites are graded and an LS mean grade calculated for each sample. Skin irritation grades are based upon the following 0-4 scale described in Table 8.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (5):
TABLE 5 Gel Deodorant Sticks Ingredient Example 24 Example 25 C11-C13 Isoparaffin - 17.0

C13-C14 Isoparaffin 34.0 17 Triclosan 0.3 0.3 Hexylene glycol 15.0 15.0 PEG-8 22.575 22.575 glycerin 5.0 5.0 Sodium stearate 5.6 5.6 EDTA 0.025 0.025 Sodium hydroxide 0.50 0.50 Dimethicone 50 cs 12.0 12.0 Perfume 3.5 3.5 Dye solution 1.5 1.5

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (8):

TABLE 8 Skin Irritation Patch Test Grading 0 No apparent cutaneous involvement 0.5 Greater than 0, less than 1 (e.g., faint, barely perceptible erythema or slight dryness (glazed appearance)) 1 Faint but definite erythema, no eruptions or broken skin or no erythema but definite dryness; may have epidermal fissuring 1.5 Greater than 1, less than 2 (e.g., well-defined erythema or faint erythema with definite dryness, may have epidermal fissuring) 2.0 Moderate erythema, may have a few papules or deep fissures, moderate-to-serve erythema in the cracks Cut-off grade- patches are not re-applied. 2.5 Greater than 2, less than 3 (e.g., moderate erythema with barely perceptible edema or severe erythema not involving a significant portion of the patch (halo effect around the edges), may have a few papules or moderate-to-severe erythema) 3.0 Severe erythema (beet redness), may have generalized papules or moderate-to-severe erythema with slight edema (edges well defined by raising). 3.5 Greater than 3, less than 4 (e.g., moderate-to-severe erythema with moderate edema (confined to patch area) or moderate-to-severe erythema with isolated eschar formations or vesicles) 4.0 Generalized vesicles or eschar formations or moderate-to severe erythema and/or edema extending beyond the area of the patch.

CLAIMS:

21. The composition of claim 20 wherein the fatty acid salt is sodium stearate.

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L16: Entry 8 of 9 File: USPT Dec 20, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4792443 A
TITLE: Skin bleaching preparations

Brief Summary Text (6):
The most frequently described bleaching agents are based on hydroquinone or derivatives of hydroquinone, Benzyloxyphenol, the monobenzylether of hydroquinone, is one such hydroquinone derivative which has found wide application as a bleaching agent. In U.S. Pat. No. 3,060,097 for example, a skin bleaching composition is described comprising benzyloxyphenol, sodium hypochlorite, a penetrant and a soothing agent such as a lanolin compound and a solvent acting also as a penetrant. Unfortunately benzyloxyphenol is not metabolized to any great degree when absorbed into the skin and is associated with incidents of irreversible depigmentation simulating vitiligo (patches of depigmentation often having a hyperpigmented border and enlarging slowly). In addition bezyloxyphenol is transported by the lymph system and may cause irreversible depigmentation in areas of the body far removed from the site of application. Methoxyphenol, another ether of hydroquinone, has also been used in cosmetic compositions for depigmentation but is relatively insoluble in the aqueous media which is a constituent of many cosmetic formulations.

Brief Summary Text (9):
Alcoholic-gel cosmetic sticks such as stick deodorants offer a medium for cosmetic bleaching using hydroquinone since it is soluble in alcohol. However, the gelling agents used in such sticks are soaps such as sodium stearate and their alkalinity readily and rapidly decomposes hydroquinone.

Brief Summary Text (49):
1. Hydrocarbon oils and waxes, such as, mineral oil, petrolatum, paraffin, ceresin, ozokerite, microcrystalline wax, polyethylene, perhydrosqualene (squalane), and the like;

Brief Summary Text (70):
1. Anionic emulsifiers, including, for example, (a) fatty acid soaps, such as, potassium stearate, sodium stearate, ammonium stearate, triethanolamine stearate, and the like; (b) polyol fatty acid monoesters containing fatty acid soaps, such as, glyceryl monostearate containing either potassium or sodium soap, and the like; (c) sulfuric esters (sodium salts), such as, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium cetyl sulfate, and the like; (d) polyol fatty acid monoesters containing sulfuric esters, such as, glyceryl monostearate containing sodium lauryl sulfate, and the like; mixtures thereof; and the like;

Brief Summary Text (81):
6. Solidifying agents (for solid products for example) including hard soaps, such as sodium stearate; fatty alcohols; rosin soaps; candelilla wax; beeswax; carnuba wax; mixtures thereof; and the like;

Brief Summary Text (85):
By using effective amounts of the exemplified components various types of creams, lotions, solid sticks, and aerosol formulations, can be blended in accordance with known compositions and procedures. Thus, for example cleansing creams of the beeswax-borax emulsion type may be formulated from beeswax, mineral oil, borax and water. Usually the mineral oil used is a light to medium mineral oil. Generally borax is used in the stoichiometric quantity necessary to neutralize the free acids present in beeswax. Additional ingredients may be added from the following: spermaceti (as an emollient and to make the cream opaque); cetyl alcohol (emollient and emulsion stabilizer); paraffin (makes cream firm and quick melting); petrolatum (increases body & stabilizes); ozokerite (stiffens cream); ceresin (stiffens cream); vegetable oils

(emollient); cocoa butter (skin softener); and lanolin (emollient).

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (7):

TABLE 6

Alcoholic Stick Ingredient	% WT/WT
Water, deionized	15.0
Ethanol SD40 (anhydrous)	74.4
Hydroquinone	2.0
TBHQ	0.1
C.sub.12 -C.sub.15 Alcohols lactate	2.0
Sodium Stearate	6.5